

Better Energy TS Sønderborg ApS

C/O Better Energy A/S
Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor
1850 Frederiksberg C

Business registration no. 39962276

Annual Report 2022

The annual report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting
on 31 May 2023

Ho Kei Au
Chair of the Annual General Meeting

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Better Energy TS Sønderborg ApS

Company information

Company	Better Energy TS Sønderborg ApS C/O Better Energy A/S Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor 1850 Frederiksberg C Business registration no.: 39962276 Date of formation: 19 October 2018
Executive Board	Annette Egede Nylander, Director Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær, Director Ho Kei Au, Director

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has considered and adopted the annual report of Better Energy TS Sønderborg ApS for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of Better Energy TS Sønderborg ApS at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, the management's review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

The conditions for not conducting an audit of the financial statements have been met.

We recommend that the annual report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Frederiksberg, 31 May 2023

Executive Board

Annette Egede Nylander
Director

Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær
Director

Ho Kei Au
Director

Management's review

The company's main activities

The main activities of Better Energy TS Sønderborg ApS are to lease, purchase, own and manage real estate and other related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

Better Energy TS Sønderborg ApS' income statement of the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022 shows a result of DKK -106.507 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 a balance sheet total of DKK 4.146.674 and an equity of DKK -318.555.

Expectations for the future

Better Energy TS Sønderborg ApS has lost more than 50% of its contributed capital. Group enterprises will continue to finance the company. The management expects that the capital can be reestablished through operational profits or through a capital increase from owners.

Income statement

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit		42.486	35.883
Operating profit		<u>42.486</u>	<u>35.883</u>
Financial income	1	7	0
Financial expenses	2	<u>-168.856</u>	<u>-156.683</u>
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		-126.363	-120.800
Tax on profit for the year	3	<u>19.856</u>	<u>17.832</u>
Profit		<u>-106.507</u>	<u>-102.968</u>
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		<u>-106.507</u>	<u>-102.968</u>
Distribution of profit		<u>-106.507</u>	<u>-102.968</u>

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Assets			
Land and buildings	4	3.633.960	3.633.960
Property, plant and equipment		3.633.960	3.633.960
Fixed assets		3.633.960	3.633.960
Receivables from group enterprises		494.033	239.681
Joint taxation receivables		14.771	32.992
Receivables		508.804	272.673
Cash and cash equivalents		3.910	40.672
Current assets		512.714	313.345
Assets		4.146.674	3.947.305

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Contributed capital		40.000	40.000
Retained earnings		-358.555	-252.048
Equity		-318.555	-212.048
Payables to group enterprises		4.420.609	4.111.417
Other payables		44.620	47.936
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		4.465.229	4.159.353
Liabilities other than provisions		4.465.229	4.159.353
Equity and liabilities		4.146.674	3.947.305
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Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	40.000	-252.048	-212.048
Profit (loss)	0	-106.507	-106.507
Equity 31 December 2022	40.000	-358.555	-318.555

The company was established 19 October 2018 with a contributed capital of DKK 1.

On 8 September 2021 the contributed capital was increased by DKK 39,999 to a total of DKK 40,000.

Notes

1. Financial income

	2022	2021
Other financial income	7	0
	7	0

2. Financial expenses

	2022	2021
Financial expenses from group enterprises	168.017	156.559
Other financial expenses	839	124
	168.856	156.683

3. Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022	2021
Current tax for the year	14.771	17.832
Adjustment of corporation tax, previous years	5.085	0
	19.856	17.832

4. Land and buildings

	2022	2021
Cost at the beginning of the year	3.633.960	3.633.960
Cost at the end of the year	3.633.960	3.633.960
Carrying amount at the end of the year	3.633.960	3.633.960

5. Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

6. Contingent liabilities

The entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Better Energy A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

7. Assets charged and Collateral

Bank debt in a group company is secured by a deposited mortgage deed on properties. The carrying amount of mortgaged properties is DKK 3.6 million.

Better Energy TS Sønderborg ApS has transferred future rental income to the bank of Better Energy Estate A/S.

8. Group relations

Name and registered office of the parent company preparing consolidated statements for the smallest group: Better Energy Holding A/S, Business Registration No. 31865883, Frederiksberg.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

The annual report of Better Energy TS Sønderborg ApS for 2022 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company, and the value of the liabilities can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is affected as described below for each financial statement item. Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Gross profit/loss

The company has decided to aggregate certain items of the income statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for operation and administration.

Accounting policies

Financial income

Financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, amortisation of financial assets, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, fair value adjustments of financial interests as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, amortisation of financial liabilities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, fair value adjustments of financial interests as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with all Danish group entities. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, solar parks, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

Interest expenses on loans for the manufacturing of property, plant and equipment are included in cost if they relate to the manufacturing period. All other financial expenses are recognised in the income statement.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings:	50 years
Solar parks:	30 years
Tools and equipment:	3-8 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value, less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Proposed dividends for the year are recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability when approved by the Annual General Meeting.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Other liabilities, comprising deposits, trade payables and other accounts payable, are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.